DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. Gorman & Co., Prop'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

ADDRESS

To the people of the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee.

At a meeting of the commissioners of your respective States to fix prices under the impressment laws, convened by order of the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Montgomery on the 20th instant, for mutual conference, with a view to uniformity of prices between the several States, and by a reduction of prices just to the government and the people, to sustain the credit of the country, the under-signed were appointed a committee to address you on this important subject, and to appeal to you, who of all have it most in your power to bring about this desired result, to come to the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the aid of the commissioners, and to the aid of your country upon this question, vital to her life, and to your own future interest and welfare.

It is your own government we ask you to sustain—your own cause we appeal to you to support—your own credit we wish you to uphold. But two things are required on your part to do this. One is, to furnish your supplies to the government at low rates; the other to invest your surplus money in the government securities. But two things are necessary to bring the war to a successful close—men and money. Men to fight our battles, and money to provide the means to support our armies in the field. The patriotism of the country has supplied the men, and we appeal to that same patriotism on the part of those at home cheerfully to supply the means.

It must be known to you that in proportion as the government expenses are reduced, so in proportion will its burdens upon you by taxation be reduced. To reduce its expenses you must give value to its currency, so that its purchasing power may be increased, and the largest amount of supplies secured with the least amount of money. There are two ways to give value to our currency. The first is to diminish its volume; the second to have confidence in our government securities. Both these depend upon yourselves.

There are two ways to diminish the volume of currency. One is, to furnish the government with your surplus supplies at a low rate; the other, to invest your surplus money in government securities. It must be plain to you that this will sustain the government credit, and that it is in your power to accomplish it. It must also be plain to you that this is to your own best interest, as you will then hold yourselves the government indebtedness which will be returned to you in interest upon her securities, and in your diminished burdens of taxation. But do you distrust the government securities? If you do, you distrust your own cause, and by so doing impede the progress of your independence.

Each one of your States was represented in the Convention, and the Commissioners, after the most mature consideration, determined upon a uniform schedule of maximum prices for the several States, reducing the average prices heretofore about one third, or perhaps slightly more. An extract from the closing remarks of the President will inform you of the spirit of the deliberations of the Convention:

"Never, in all my experience in deliberative bodies, have I seen manifested more harmony, more courtesy, and more conciliation between the members, and between them and the Chair, than have been exhibited in your entire proceedings; and each member of the Convention has, with earnest and conscientious faithfulness, endeavored to discharge his duty to the government and the people.

"We have unitedly taken an advanced step in the reduction of prices, by the establishment of a uniform maximum schedule, to sustain the credit of the currency, the responsibility of which each one of us has deeply felt, but which necessity compelled us to take in the exigencies of the country.

"The people I think, will appreciate our action, and approve what duty required and patriotism demanded; but whether approved by all or not, ours is the responsibility; and we leave it to the calm judgment of that public opinion which it goes out to meet, and which, filled with a just appreciation of the success of our struggling cause, will determine justly upon the measures which we have taken, financially, to sustain it."

Congress has provided that the expenses of the government are to be paid in Treasury notes, and certificates of indebtedness bearing six per cent. interest, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace, and free from taxation.—These certificates are intended to reduce the volume of the currency, and are the most valuable means of payment offered by the government. We cannot too strongly urge upon all creditors of the government, as a measure for their own interest, and to sustain the credit of the currency, to take these certificates for all surpluses beyond what their necessities may require in Treasury notes accumulating in the hands of the capitalists and others being invested in the purchase of the non-taxable six per cent. bonds provided to be sold for the redemption of these notes, the currency will be reduced to the actual business wants of the country, its credit restored, prices lowered, the expenses of the government economized, taxes diminished, and the blessing of a financial system realized in time of war such as we have been accustomed to in times of peace. May we not with reason, confidence and hope, appeal to each individual, and to all classes of the community, to unite in accomplishing this most desirable result.

As part of this address, we append a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the Commissioners, giving the most concise view of the condition of the government, and the best exposition of the reasons which influenced the action of the Convention:

TREASURY DEPT. C. S. AMERICA,
Richmond, Sept. 3, 1864.

To the Commissioners of Prices for the several States, as enabled in Convention at Montgomery, Ala:

The Secretary of War having requested a general convention of the Commissioners of the several States, to consider the practicability and expediency of uniform schedules of prices, I avail myself of the occasion to offer you, with great respect and deference, some remarks upon the important subject that is to engage your attention.

The condition of the currency, and the embarrassments resulting from its derangement, are well known to all. When gold sells at twenty for one as compared with Treasury notes, everybody understands that the currency is depreciated; and when it is said that the government supplies are purchased with this depreciated currency, we all understand as well that the expenditures must necessarily be heavy. But these evils should not be allowed to go further. The ability of the government to conduct the war to a successful issue, and the happiness and welfare of our people after the war shall have terminated, are too deeply involved. And in the function conferred upon you by Congress, seems to reside under existing laws the only power capable of interposing a check to the progress of depreciation.

Looking, then, to the dignity of your office, and the momentous results depending upon your action, I have thought it my duty to communicate to you every information possessed by this department that may aid your judgement in the discharge of your important duties.

One active cause of the depreciation is distrust of the government securities; and I will endeavor to show that our distrust is without reasonable foundation.

The entire public debt, funded and unfunded, was, on the first of July last, about $1,550,000,000. The expenses from 1st July to 31st Dec. are estimated at about ... 325,000,000

Making an aggregate of ... $1,575,000,000

In this amount is included $250,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds to be issued in place of a like amount of old currency, funded under the act of February 17, 1864; but a considerable portion of this sum will be turned in to the Treasury under the Tax act—or, in other words, the whole sum promised by the taxation of the present year will be applicable to the reduction of this aggregate of $1,575,000,000. Let a liberal allowance, however, be made for opposite contingencies, and let the debt on the 1st of January, 1865, be set down in round numbers at $1,500,000,000. Let the war be supposed to continue, and in its progress add $500,000,000 more to the national debt, making the aggregate finally $2,000,000,000. This would entail upon us an annual interest of $140,000,000.

Why should our ability to bear this burden be doubted? Before this war, it was alleged (and in my opinion with great truth) that our wealth was as great as this was annually paid in tribute to the Northern States. Why should it not be paid with equal ease to our own government by whom it will be returned to us in the payment of interest?

It may be supposed by some that the magnitude of the debt, in proportion to our property, may lead to general insolvency and bankruptcy. Let us examine the grounds of this possible apprehension. If a planter whose property before the war was worth $100,000, sells, during its progress, wheat, corn, etc., to the value of $100,000, and takes government bonds for the amount, how does it incur the risk of being ruined? And what is true of one citizen in this respect; or of one class, is equally true of the whole community.

The alarm must arise from the attention to the important consideration, that we are selling to the government, year by year, only the surplus of our annual productions.

There is one way, however, in which the debt may be made oppressive, as the following transaction will show. The government paid, on one occasion, $300,000 for certain supplies; and the party who received this sum bought with it, from a foreigner, $15,000 in gold, deliverable in England. With the $300,000 thus obtained, the foreigner then bought an equal amount of government bonds, bearing 7 per cent. per annum interest.

It follows that at the end of this war, for $15,000 thus acquired by the citizen, the government will owe a debt of $300,000.

The citizen will receive, annually, $1,050, interest; the government will pay, annually, $21,000. Had he, on the contrary, bought the bonds himself, the $21,000 annually paid by the government would have been received by one of its own citizens, and the country, as a whole, would have been neither richer nor poorer. I would earnestly impress upon your consideration, that when traced through all their various ramifications, this is at last the uniform result of every case in which supplies are sold to the government, and proper y of any description is bought with the money to the exclusion of government securities.

It should be borne in mind that we have now no commercial class in this country; that the banks have a limited capital of about $60,000,000, and beyond this sum have no power to purchase government bonds. The great mass of our citizens, then of every class, must combine, and take government securities, and nothing else, in exchange for treasury notes or the public debt must infallibly go abroad. There is no single class of our own citizens who have the power to purchase and hold $1,500,000,000 of bonds. The question, then, is between public debt being taken by our entire population of all classes, or by foreigners, in the manner and on the terms already indicated. Judging from present indications, there will be no difficulty in finding purchasers for our bonds among those who are sending them abroad. Shall they be allowed to go abroad? There can be no escape from the ultimate payment of the debt; if held by foreigners, we would not evade it if we would; if held by our own people, we would not if we could; and under no circumstance I trust, would a suggestion, so dishonorable, be gravely entertained.

In the consideration of this question, there one, such an apprehension as this should be allowed no weight whatever. Every man must take home to himself the conviction that, in proportion to his property, he is the debtor for his share of the national debt; and the question for him to determine is, whether he will hold that share of the debt himself, or with a clear perception of the consequences he will permit it to be taken and held by foreigners.

If it be true that the public debt must infallibly be paid, that every man's property is bound for its proportionate share, and that all must pay taxes according to their wealth, to levy the annual interest, then it follows that all are equally interested, in limiting the expenditure to the small sum possible consistent with purchasing and holding the bonds which constitute a charge upon their estates.

The expenditures depend upon the agreement upon the price you shall fix, to which you have Congress conferred the power of exercising any control over this question. And though you may thus be engaged in furnishing supplies to the Government, and for the payment of whom the public debt increased most easily and naturally learn, how much better they are served, when your moderation, in restraining the public expenditures, confines within more prudent limits the mortgage upon your estates; and with how much greater safety they may themselves become the purchasers of these mortgages, than permit them to pass into the hands of foreigners.

The whole question, complicated as it may at first appear, is perfectly simple, and lies in a nutshell. Congress has ordered the following expenditures to be made, viz:

For pay of the army ... $75,000,000
For clothing, shoe, material, transportation, &c. 125,000,000
For provisions for the army. 100,000,000

$300,000,000

They have directed these expenditures to be paid for in treasury notes, and in certificates of indebtedness, bearing six per cent. interest and free from taxation; and for the security and ultimate redemption of the treasury notes, they have provided non-taxable six per cent. bonds, which they direct me to sell for treasury notes.

You have now before you the whole scheme of the currency, and of the government finances. That these supplies should cost no more than the sum provided, depends of course upon the prices; and the prices are to be regulated by you.

I have endeavored to show that the best interest of every citizen consists in the establishment of moderate prices; but no argument seems to me as forcible as a clear statement of the simple facts of the case. This I have now endeavored to make.

If we suppose the purchases to have been made, and the community to be in possession of the $300,000,000 of treasury notes, the next question is, will they pass them about from hand to hand, in exchange for property at extravagant prices, until they gradually fall into the hands of foreigners, and are exchanged by them for Confederate bonds? or will every citizen take the government bonds himself? I have endeavored to prove that our true interest consists in following the latter course.

Hoping that you may concur in these views, and that your deliberations may result in promoting the welfare of our suffering country,

I remain,
Your most ob't serv't,
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Sec. of Treas.

To the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, we can add nothing to the call upon the interest and patriotism of the people to come to the support of the government in a measure of reform which we are attempting to inaugurate, and the success of which is so essential, if not indispensable, to the life of the Confederacy.

JOHN J. McRAE,
WILEY W. MASON,
U. B. WILKINSON,
Com.

Montgomery, Sept. 27, 1864

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 210.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS,
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do.,
White Jaconet, Checked do.,
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland,
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels,
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons,
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets,
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats,
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, Corsets,
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats,
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves,
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do.,
Ladies White Hose,
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do.,
Dressing and Fine Combs,
Misses Round Combs,
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.),
White and Black Flax Thread,
Boot and Shoe Webbing,
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters,
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes,
Mason's Shoe Blacking,
Mason's Best Washing Soap,
Hat Bands and Binding,
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders,
Paper and Linnen Shirt Collars,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Stationary, Water Buckets,
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Best Bladder Snuff,
Black Pepper, Spice,
Superior Brown Sugar,
Best Rio Coffee,
Soda, Salt,
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 1864.—dtf

North Carolina Volunteer Navy.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Raleigh on the 2nd Thursday in October, 13th instant.

It is earnestly requested that all who have taken stock in this enterprise be present, as business of great importance will be transacted. A President and Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year. Besides, the Agent has taken the responsibility of sending an Agent to Europe to purchase vessels. He wants the sense of the Stockholders on this subject. He has labored to carry out the original designs of the Company, and thinks he has been happy in securing in Europe the services of one who has been so largely engaged in Foreign trade during the war.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS,
Agent N. C. V. Navy.

October 7th, 1864.—dtd

☞ Charlotte Bulletin, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Greensboro' Patriot copy till 13th inst. and send bills to the subscriber.

W. H.

For Rent.

THE HOUSE occupied by me at present, and which has been kept as a Hotel. The building contains 12 good Rooms, independent of a large Dining Room, 60 feet long.

Possession given on the 1st of January, 1865.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.—dtf

$50 REWARD.

FOR THE APPREHENSION and delivery in any Jail in the State, of my negro man JACOB, who left me on the 18th. His age is 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs near 160 pounds, has thick lips, and the first finger on his left hand cut nearly off by a cutting machine, and half tied up when he left. He was formerly owned by Mr. Nixon, near Wilmington. No doubt he is making his way down there.

JAMES L. CARDWELL,
oct 3d7* Madison, Rockingham Co., N. C.

WANTED TO HIRE.

12 NEGRO CARPENTERS to whom steady employment will be given for several months. Also, 12 House Servants and Farm Hands for the ensuing year. All to be employed in Orange Co., N. C., one of the healthiest and richest portions of the Confederacy.

Satisfactory reference will be given.

Apply to DA STUART WHITE.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 7, 1864.—d3tw

☞ Petersburg Express copy one week and send bill to this office.

Notice.

TAX IN KIND!!

THE Confederate Assessors for Wake County will meet the citizens of this county at the following times and places, for the purpose of Assessing the Tax in Kind in Wheat, Oats, Rye, Cured Hay and Wool. Those producers who failed to give in the produce of last year, must come forward and comply with the law:

Franklin's,	Monday,	24th of	October.
Banks',	Tuesday,	25th	"
Barney Jones',	Wednesday,	26th	"
Lashleys' Roads,	Thursday,	27th	"
Green Level,	Friday,	28th	"
Morrisville,	Saturday,	29th	"
Spikes',	Monday,	31st	"
Hayes',	Tuesday,	1st	November.
Oak Grove,	Wednesday,	2d	"
Luws',	Thursday,	3d	"
G. W. Thompson's,	Friday,	4th	"
Dunnsville,	Monday,	7th	"
Forestville,	Tuesday,	8th	"
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	9th	"
Wakefield,	Thursday,	10th	"
Eagle Rock,	Friday,	11th	"
Auburn,	Saturday,	12th	"
Carey,	Monday,	14th	"
Wiley Lynn's	Tuesday,	15th	"

Raleigh on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 16th, 17th and 18th of November.

Every person must meet us at the times and places named, and we call upon all good citizens to assist the soldiers' wives and widow ladies in the county to list their products.

NATHAN IVEY,
FENTON G. FOSTER,
Assessors.

Oct. 5th, 1864 dtf

☞ Weekly Standard copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to rent a good family residence in Raleigh for a refugee from Petersburg with a tolerably large family. Apply to

W. H. CROW,
sep 5 dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted,

A GOOD YOKE OF OXEN. Address, stating price, &c.,
S. W. MARSHALL,
oct 7-d2t* Pacific, N. C.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14 dtf

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.
sep 13-dtf HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Wanted

TO RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange,

A FARM,

Containing from 800 to 1500 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, for the next three months. Any person having such a Farm, thus located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, character of soil, terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASH RENT. Address A. G. V.,
sep 29-d18t Clarksville, Va.

Negroes for Hire.

I WISH to hire out for the ensuing year to some one living in a healthy part of the country, about FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES, men, women and children. Hire to commence 1st January next.

Wanted,

A GOOD OVERSEER, exempt from conscription. GEO. W. MORDECAI,
Executor of Wm. Boylan.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1864.—d2tawtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.

aug 31 dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

New Auction and Commission House.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in GOLDSBORO', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Corn Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds, and securities of every kind. Also, for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores, &c. Consignments are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room. Advancements made on consignments if desired.

W. S. G. ANDREWS,
J. J. BAKER,
Managing Partners.

Goldsboro', Sept. 29.—d12t

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Jonathan L. Carson and others—*Ex parte.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of McDowell, made at Fall Term, 1864, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale at the Court-House door in MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, a very desirable

PLANTATION,

known as the McEntire place, lying on the North Fork of the Catawba River, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and the balance well timbered upland.—Owing to the proximity of this place to the mountains, although only six miles from Marion, it is considered one of the best Stock Farms in the county.

The purchaser will be required to give Bond and good security, payable twelve months from date in Specie or Current Bank Notes for the purchase money. For any further information about the property, call on or address Col. J. L. or JNO. CARSON, at Marion, N. C.

C. L. S. CORPENING, C. M. E.

Marion, Sept. 30, 1864.—d6t

Niles' Register Revived.

PROSPECTUS OF

"The Countryman."

NILES' REGISTER, the most useful journal ever issued in America, has been revived in the publication of THE COUNTRYMAN. This journal is a *fac-simile* of its original, in the number and size of its pages, its typography, and all the features which gave value to the standard publication issued by Mr. Niles.

Besides the features of Niles' Register, The Countryman has others which should render it still more attractive—to-wit: a department of elegant literature, rejecting the style of yankee literary journals, and modeling itself after the best English miscellaneous weeklies, but, at the same time being stamped with an independent, Southern tone, original with, and peculiar to itself.

An altogether novel feature with it, is that it is published in the country, on the editor's plantation, nine miles from any town or village, and devotes much attention to agriculture, rural sports, and everything that interests the country gentleman.

THE COUNTRYMAN is a handsome quarto, of sixteen pages, published weekly on the editor's plantation near Eatonton, Ga., to which all communications should be addressed.

Our terms are $5 for three months, or $20 per annum. Send all remittances by Express.

J. A. TURNER.
oct 5 d3t EATONTON, GA.

Exchange Notice.—No. 12.

RICHMOND, Va., September 20, 1864.

ALL officers and men of the Vicksburg capture of July 4th, 1863, who reported for duty at any parole camp east of the Mississippi, prior to September 10th, 1864, are hereby declared exchanged.

RO. OULD,
oct 4-d6t Agent of Exchange.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address

MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4w Superintendent.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

ADOLPH COHN,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON.
Apply to
CREECH & LITCHFORD.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-140-tf

Wanted.

AS an investment, $15,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to
sep 21-d13t* THIS OFFICE.

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.

2 doz. Horse Shoe Rasps.
6 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Sash,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14 dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to

ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d13t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct10-w4t.*

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Officer,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45, current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from a Medical Examining Board, since April 19th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free Negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment is set to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary interest from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance insured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 28-dlm

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.

sep 21 d12t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary outbuildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Haughton, on the farm, who will show it, and the inducements in it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. V. NIXON,
Laurinburg, N. C.
Or, Col B. R. MOORE,
Wilmington, N. C.

Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 17, 1864.—sep 14-d3t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.

We announced on Saturday that the State Council had declined to recommend to the Governor the call of the Legislature. It is evident that the proceedings of the body have not been held secret, as the community seems to be fully informed of the views of the several members, and their conduct is fully criticized. Such being the case, we are free to state the facts as they are reported: Gov. Vance is represented as having urged the call, because of the military emergencies. He was sustained by Messrs. Haigrove and Dockery, and opposed by Mr. Satterthwaite, the President of the Council, by Mr. Eldridge, and the newly appointed member, Mr. P. H. Winston, Jr.

As these gentlemen, then, have assumed the responsibility, let us see what that responsibility is:

The speeches of the President alone, if no other evidence were wanting, disclose the pressing, urgent, necessity for reinforcing the armies. His appeals are couched in as plain terms as the English language can furnish; and his promises of success are based *only* on this one condition.

We have not a doubt but Gen. Holmes is fully impressed with this necessity; for he is toiling day and night, as far as he can, to effect the desired object. We are as well satisfied, too, that Gov. Vance has ascertained the needs of the service and that his position has been taken upon the absolute necessity of the case. Of course we do not speak by authority of either of these public officers, but only from our observation. But the *extreme importance* of speedily supplying reinforcements to Gen. Lee, we do know—as any man may know, who takes the pains to ascertain. We go farther, and express our individual apprehension, that Gen. Lee's capacity to hold his position, depends on the amount of these reinforcements, and the promptness with which they are furnished. Now the call of the Legislature would as a matter of convenience to the members, to this community, and of humanity to the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, have been highly advantageous, rather than have the regular session in the depth of winter. On the score of economy, it would have been a saving to the State, inasmuch as two sessions would not be necessary, and we have not heard urged a single reason against it, except that a few of the members are farmers, who could not as well leave their homes now as later.

We believe it has been ascertained, that there are from eight to ten thousand men now out of service, in the State, under certificates furnished by Gov. Vance, that they are necessary State officers. These certificates were given by the Governor in deference as his friends say for him, to the opinion expressed by the last Legislature, in a resolution, or bill, which passed that body, declaring who should be exempt. It is true the action of the Legislature is not obligatory on the Governor, for it had no authority to legislate over the act of Congress, and this latter act rests the discretion in the Governor alone, to certify *who* are necessary officers. But although not imperative, the opinion of the Legislature as a co-ordinate department of the government, is entitled to the Governor's respect, and should command his co-operation, unless the necessities of the nation are sufficient to override it, and other action of the Legislature cannot be had. This question is now presented by the action of Messrs. Satterthwaite, Winston and Eldridge, and we trust the Governor will meet the responsibility as a fearless Executive, and withdraw these certificates and let the reinforcement commence. He will be supported in this by the whole State, when the people come to know the reasons which prompt it.

The classes of persons thus certified out, are mainly Militia officers and Justices of the Peace. *None* of the former have any commands, and *as such*, that is, *as Militia officers*, there is no cause for their exemption. There are many, many Justices, who are certified out solely because they are Justices—who have not one particle of business judicial to perform, and in every county there are Justices enough above the age to perform all the judicial business within their province.—There is then no reason why these men should obtain exemption, *for the reason of being Militia officers and Justices*—and to withhold eight or ten thousand men, or even five thousand or five hundred, from the army of Gen. Lee, in this moment when it is pressed to the wall, is a criminal disregard of the rights and safety of the States and nation.

Three things may grow out of this action of the Council: It may be that the regular troops at various points must be removed to Lee's army. In that event, the Senior Reserves will have to be called out to take their places permanently, in the fortifications that cannot be left without defenders. In that event, if the old men and the boys are called permanently from their farms and studies to go into forts and learn artillery practice, they will owe it to Mr. F. B. Satterwhite, Mr. P. H. Winston and Mr. Eldridge—whose first name we do not know. This is the most likely result of this action by the above named gentlemen.

What do the Senior Reserves say to it, if that they are to be dragged from their pursuits, permanently, because of the tender partiality of the *councillors* for militia officers and justices of the peace? But the effect of their action may be greater still. The army of Gen. Lee must be saved—Richmond and Petersburg both are trifles compared with the salvation of that army. When the two alternatives are presented in antagonism, the two cities will be evacuated. Eight or ten thousand additional men, with the reinforcements from Virginia; would render the successful defence of Richmond and Petersburg a certainty.

Suppose, as they are withheld, Gen. Lee finds it impossible to hold his lines?—then the next thing we shall see will be the army in North Carolina, and in the spring both armies. Then will come to this people a taste of war. The presence of an army is always accompanied with depredation; and if continued, ends in desolation. Then the question will not be, whether the eight or ten thousand shall go—but the whole available population will then be put under arms. Even the three gentlemen themselves will find themselves impelled by the prevailing patriotism to take the field.

But if neither of these results come of the action of the Council, one result is inevitable—the soldiers in the trenches must continue to face the heavy odds—continue to do the fatiguing work—to stand the tiresome watches, because the reinforcements are held from them. Now how will Messrs. Satterthwaite, Winston and Eldridge excuse themselves to these soldiers who are every day enquiring why the useless Militia Officers and Justices are kept at home; and *they* made to bear the grevious burdens of the war?—They may be sure these soldiers and their friends will examine and find out who is responsible.

The enemy is making most the strenuous effort to take the capital. Every appliance of force and persuasion is used to bring reinforcements to his army. Common sense teaches that we should use the same energy to prevent it. If he succeeds, he will open the war into a wider dimension and into a prolonged extension. If he fail, peace is at hand. If there were ever a time for the exercise of our every power, it is now. What possible reason can operate on our authorities to slight the plain duties of the hour, we are at a loss to conceive.

The President in his speech, the Secretary of War in his orders, the Departments of the Government in their action, all show the imperious necessity. Other Legislatures are called. The Governor of North Carolina, as is reported, recommends the call here;—but those members of the Council say *no!*—as far as we can prevent it, not one of these unnecessary officers shall go. The responsibility is *theirs alone.*

It is very difficult to do justice to particular regiments and brigades after each battle, and especially does the press encounter this difficulty in North Carolina. With some brigades there are regular correspondents, whose employment is to write of their particular associates; with others, there are none. We are always anxious to do strict justice—to publish nothing but what is truth of the conduct of any, and only to publish when the public interests will not suffer by the publication.

We have just received from a trustworthy correspondent, an account of the part borne by the Fifth North Carolina regiment, in the fight at Winchester. It seems that this veteran regiment was as usual in the front, and served where danger was thickest. According to this account, it was the Fifth that hastened to the support of the Forty-third, when the latter has pressed back, and succeeded in checking the enemy and in driving him back. Subsequently, and for the purpose of yielding the same support, Col. Lea of the Fifth, under the immediate order of Brig. Gen. R D Johnston, charged the enemy's lines and drove them from the field.

For this gallant behavior, Col. Lea and his command received the compliments of both Gens. Ramseur and Johnston, *on the field.*—In the course of the fight Col. Lea's horse was killed under him. It is also asserted for this Regiment, that it held its position until the other Regiments of the division had been driven back, and until the enemy had "swarmed on either flank;" when by order of its Colonel, it was "marched in retreat."—During this retreat Col. Lea was wounded severely, (the fourth wound he has received in the war.) After he left the field, the Regiment was commanded by Capt. Taylor.

It is not necessary to compliment this Regiment. Its history has been written in blood. Whether at working, watching marching or fighting, it has ever been found at the post of duty. It has numbered among its officers, Garrett, Mullins, Smedes, Deems, Snow, Maloney, and others, now dead; and Lea, Taylor, Watson, Anderson and others yet in the service and Haywood and others prisoners, and Robinson, Davis, Riddick and others disabled.—It has a bright record. Flattery cannot improve its reputation; and if envy desired, it could not hinder it.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* reveals to us the unknown and unsuspected fact, that out of three Divisions that assaulted Fort Harrison, *one*, commanded by Gen. Burnham, (who was himself killed,) *lost five hundred men* in killed and wounded, while in the assault on Fort Gilmer, the loss *in killed*, was *two thousand*, all negroes.

YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THEIR THRASHING IN FLORIDA.—The Yankees admit the disaster they sustained at Gainsville, Florida, a few days since, and acknowledge the loss of one hundred and fifty men and one gun.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever is bad in Charleston. It is also at Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine. It is not among our troops.

List of Casualties.

The following casualties occurred in Clingman's Brigade N. C. Troops, in the assault on Fort Harrison on the 30th of September. All of those reported missing, fell into the hands of the enemy, but a large proportion of them were killed and wounded. None are reported killed and wounded who are not known to be so.

8TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS, MAJOR A. J. ROGERS COMMANDING.

Field and Staff—Wounded Major A J Rogers in hands of the enemy. Missing, ensign J Barnhardt, acting Sergt Major A C Bree.

Company A, Lieut J Baker commanding. Wounded, lieut J Baker in foot and hip severe, sergt K Sawyer foot and knee, four corp J H Spence foot, privates John Bright knee, R Brothers hand, J A Bundy thigh, E O'erman foot. Missing, lieut T Burt, sergt J C Barker, privates J Hatfield, W C Bright, J Powers.

B, sergt Williams commanding. Wounded, privates W Beagley foot, B Jones arm, J Kenly foot. Missing, sergt J Williams, corpl J Spivey, privates F Graves, L S Ballance, J R Spivey, J A Etheridge.

C, capt C H Barron commanding. Killed, private C Spivey. Wounded, capt C H Barron in stomach severe, privates E J Carter hand, H Hill shoulder, M L Luper leg. Missing, corpl T Jackson, privates A J Anderson leg broken, R W Sawyer leg and arm broken, W Burgess, C W Carrol, Jas Warburton, J S Moore, J Champion.

D, lieut A H Gregory commanding. Killed, private R Wright. Wounded, sergts S Mathews thigh, C W Callis leg, privates N Patterson knee, —— Horner thigh. Missing, lieut A H Gregory, corpl H Wren, privates S Brinkley, P Foster, wounded J Falkner, L Falkner, R Edwards, B Edwards, W Garrett, S G I, J Huff, T Norwood, F Haughton Wounded, T Harris, W H Harris, B Watson, F Stainback, W Swan, J Stainback.

E, Cap L R Breece, comd'g. Wounded—Lieut B R Hargrove foot, Sergt L H Howard leg, privates W Burgess leg, sergt A Burgess leg. Missing—Capt L R Breece, corpl D Beard, privates W Beard, James Calder, H Faircloth, J Wright, T Bledsoe, W Deal, J Furgurson, E Hilliard, W Berryman.

F, Capt Jno Dugger, comd'g. Wounded—corpl S Cowan foot, privates F Falkner both legs, W Ashby leg amputated. Missing, privates J F Herring R G J Gillies G D Kersey, S Falkner, S Garrick, A Clark, E Hight, A McKimmon, A D Suggs.

G, Lieut B R Hargrove, comd'g. Wounded corpl R H Moore right breast, privates E B Dudley left arm, G R Dudley thigh, W H Moore right breast, J Vincent finger off, B Tripp left shoulder, J H Smith shoulder.—Missing, corpl Mc G Moore wounded in leg, D H James, privates D Sutton, L B Mobley B Daniel, W F Pippin.

H, Lieut M L Barnhardt, comd'g. Wounded—privates S G Patterson finger off, R A Barringer neck severe, J M Safflet mortally in stomach, M Shue hand, F Herring shoulder and hand. Missing, Lieut M L Barnhardt wounded, privates A B Barnhardt wounded, L A Beaver, A Cruse wounded, W C Clapp wounded, W A Goodman, W J Penninger wounded, W W Sarrett.

I, Lieut L B Holt, comd'g. Killed—Lieut L B Holt. Wounded—privates E B Baker in shoulder, D Clapp foot, W Goins hip and arm severe. Missing, sergt Wm Harris, corpl Isley, privates A Boggs, W Councilman, J Clapp, Jos Hughes, J Holt, I Morse, E Price, J M Story, Jerry Manley, W Tate, B F Sutton, J M Rose.

K, Lieut P J Miller, comd'g. Wounded—privates J W Miller right side, J C Morgan foot. Missing, Lieut P J Miller, corpl J W Jenkin, leg broken privates G H Burger, Abram Shaver, Alexander Shewer, T Hess.

Total Officers 11, Enlisted men 136.

31ST REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS. CAPT JAMES H. BRADLEY, COMMANDING.

Field and Staff—Capt Jas H Bradley missing; sergt major C B Bale wounded in both legs severely.

A Capt J F Forte commanding. Wounded—Sergt H B Regan foot, corpl N S Wilburslight in hip; missing, Capt J F Forte, Lieut J C Barnes, sergt A D Watson, corpl E Wise; privates Wm Burt, W H Copes, R Edwards, F Hardin, J W Watts, A Watson, H C Mercer.

C, B, Lieut J L Everett, commanding. Killed, sergt J W Hitchcock. Wounded, Privates J C Capel in back, W D Crump in neck, B F Barnwell in head, J Dees in shoulder, W V Hatcher in head severe, S P Lucas in hand, J H Mack in arm, E M Quigg in hip, J L Poplin in side and abdomen, J B Parker leg; W D Parker in head, D M Pettaway, J S Austen hip; missing, sergt J N Doherty.

C, Lieutenant J C Williams commanding. Wounded, privates Wm Ellis in hand, L T Oliver in arm, J P Whitenton severe in abdomen, C F Norris in hip, J K S Everett in hip, W H Utley in leg, E A Lee in breast, David Smith in leg, W W Brown stunned by shell; missing, J C Williams, sergt W H Betts, sergt W Smith, corpl G T Utley, corpl W B Oliver; privates J R Courchill, B C Campbell, Jos McKee, G W Spivey.

D, Lieutenant J H Nowell commanding. Wounded, sergt R A Smith stunned by shell, privates J T Broughton stunned by shell, Gaston Jones hand, Henry Turner in hip, missing, sergt P P Parish, privates L A King, W H Hicks, Simeon Smith, Bryan Todd, W W Utley.

E, Lieutenant J H Hughes commanding. Wounded, Private R Turner, eye right arm broken and wounded in abdomen, R J Wilson right arm severely, S J Jordan in both thighs severe, J C Lindsey in left thigh and bowels severe, F Falkner left thigh severe, W G Anderson right arm severe, D P Jordan right hand slight; missing Lieut J H Hughes; privates J Baldwin, J M Moore, S Nichols, R C Tully, J A Taylor, F M Creek, J Wilson.

F; Captain S W Morrissett commanding. Wounded, sergt W B Knight in leg severe, corpl J H Griffin severe in side, privates G S Harrell in right hand, Wm Martin since dead, E H Brewer severe in shoulder and in hands of enemy; missing, capt S W Morrisett, sergt J P Boorn, privates David Parker, Wiley Robinson.

G, Lieut J D Gatlin, comd'g. Wounded—Sergt C C Ferguson in thigh severe, sergt J J Knight in shoulder, sergt M J Nolley left hip severe, corpl W J Sewell in eye severe, privates H D Baker arm, James Bowles arm, E W Beale in face, H C Beale in leg, B Fowler in thigh severe, Lee Newsom foot severe, John Turner in breast, M D Harrell in hand of enemy. Missing, Lieuts J D Gatlin and J L Everett, privates Wm Baines, W C Britt, James Britt, Wm Brown, D E Newsom, Henry Overby, James E Howell, A C Carroll.

H. Capt Jno W Smith, comd'g. Killed—Corpl H C Lee. Wounded—Capt Jno W Smith in arm, sergt H H Anderson in knee, corpls B B Keith foot and shoulder, C D Bunn in arm, privates J L Anderson in foot, Richard Amos, in head, Abram Hester foot, J W Marshburn in leg, J T Peal leg severe, J M Tant arm and breast. Missing, Lieut J R Nowell, sergt J E Rhodes, privates H Peoples, A C Scarborough.

I Lieut D M L Jones, comd'g. Killed—private W H Faucett. Wounded—Lieut D M L Jones since dead, corpl N J Johnson leg severe, private Jno A Ballard leg. Missing sergt R D Lanier, privates Wm Arnold, J A Cutts, Jas H Smith, N A Thrailkill.

K Lieut Geo F Darden, comd'g. Wounded—privates C Hall in hand severe, Jacob Capel in thigh severe, J R Cross in thigh severe, Jesse Green right breast. Missing, Lieut Geo F Darden corpl L S Heath, privates Eli Anderson, J J Barham, Alexander Fry J W W Gatlin, J S Heritage, W N Myers J M Pervis, H P Thompson, J R York.

Total Officers 12 Enlisted men 132.

CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.

Details.

The pressing necessity for reinforcements which we have been anticipating, was culminated in the revocation of the details, by which artizans, mechanics, employees and detailed farmers are called away to the army—and their labor stopped.

The details are acquiescing with laudable patriotism. But they are wild with excitement against the action of the Council, by which, under the pretence of State necessity—useless officers are kept out of the service. They throw the weight of their indignation on Messrs. Satterthwaite, Winston and Eldridge. But they say also, that the Governor is not free from blame. It is one of those lamentable incidents, which result from an unwise policy.

PRICES COMING DOWN.—The Macon, Ga *Confederacy* of last Friday, contains the two following items, which are so strangely in contrast with the condition of things here, that we reproduce them with *wonder!* How it is that things are so different, is still more wonderful—for here, as in Georgia, we have abundant crop of corn, potatoes, peas, &c—but the old crop is not brought forward, and prices go *up* instead of down.—Why this difference?

COMING DOWN.—Bacon, corn and many other articles of prime necessity, we are glad to notice, have a downward tendency in prices. The corn crop is now safe, and there will be an abundant yield. Hence the old corn is beginning to be thrown on the market, and the price is going down. Bacon has declined also in the course of two or three weeks considerably.

THE HOG CROP.—From planters and others we have flattering accounts of the present hog crop. If no disease should get among the hogs there is a fair prospect of a heavy yield of pork this winter.—*Macon (Ga) Confederacy.*

For the Confederate.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Is it possible that our Legislature, our Governor, our people can stand listlessly by, and see the great, the pressing necessity which compels the General Government to call for all the details from the shops, from the farms and from all other positions while by the unpatriotic action of our Legislature, so large a number of our halt and lame Magistrates, Constables and even Militia officers are kept from the field? *Can* we stand listlessly by and witness this injustice—this gross *absurdity*, and not call out and protest loudly against it? Yet to day we see that it is so! And that even the State Council will not call the Legislature to meet and review its action in this particular! Our patriotic Governor it is well known, is ready and even anxious to strengthen the army in every available way consistent with his legitimate power.

Can our people see themselves taken from their pursuits as mechanics, artisans, and farmers in the service of the Government, to keep out the field a parcel of idle Militia officers, Constables and useless Magistrates? It cannot be. It cannot long continue so, and when the reaction comes with reflection, woe betide those who aided in such gross injustice.

The most moderate calculation will give 100 men to each of our 86 counties, including Magistrates under 45, Constables and Militia officers, now totally useless. This in our State alone would give Gen. Lee one-half the reinforcement he requires. But it must be done *at once*, or DOUBLE that number will avail *after* he has been driven from his present position. *Now is the time to surround Sherman* and to cut him off. Now is the time to repulse Grant from his encroachments and to prevent Gen. Lee from being driven back to the line of the Roanoke, and bringing the seat of the war to North Carolina. If we would avoid these terrible results, we must act with force, with determination, and *at all cost.*

By the by; I wish you would publish the vote in the Council that the people may know it is that alone prevents the action of the State and infuses her strength in the veins of her necessity.

FARMER

AID FROM ABROAD.—"Roundabout," correspondent of the Augusta "Constitutionalist," writes as follows—reference is made to the Poles:

I wrote you a short time ago in regard to a contemplated arrangement between the Confederate Government and a Commissioner representing a certain European population. I am now in condition to state that the desired *entente cordiale* has been fully established.

The envoys—consisting, as stated in a previous letter, of two army officers and a clergyman of the Catholic Church—were admitted to an audience with the President, and an arrangement was effected that cannot be otherwise than conducive to our interests. This agreement, as I have heard, give us the service, most probably, at an early day, of some thirty thousand soldiers, of approved valor, and of a race famous for military endurance. The President promised to use his influence with the respective State Governments in the matter of securing for those whom the Commissioners represented, as much land as would suit them for colonizing purposes. It is understood that all those who enlist in our armies, and probably nine-tenths of the able-bodied men among the colonists will do so, are to receive the soldier's land bounty, thus meeting, in a measure, the requirements put forth by the Commissioners, who are now on their way to Europe to carry out the arrangements of the "treaty." I understand that there will be no difficulty in the departure of these emigrants from their own country, and, as they are expected to arrive during the winter months, we may confidently hope (should nothing occur to mar the plan) to witness, at the beginning of the Spring campaign, a "grand army" of foreign allies, of a race that, centuries ago, smote the Saracenic power in Europe, and drove back the tide of Turkish aggression upon Constantinople.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The enemy last evening relinquished the sixteenth line which they took possession of on Saturday. Last night there were some indications of a purpose on the part of the enemy to make an attack on our front, but amounted to nothing.

The enemy have burned several fine dwellings on the outskirts of the lines on their left during the last few days.

A supply of clothing and shoes are being issued to the Army.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 10.—The correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, with Hood's army, says the occupation of Rome was effected without fighting, the road to Marietta was bloodless.—When Sherman learned that Hood had moved Northward, he crossed the river with two corps and formed a line of observation at Vining Station, Hood's line crossed the Railroad at Big Shanty on the 4th. The two armies held this relation to each other without firing a gun. On the 5th Sherman withdrew and returned to Atlanta. Our army then set to work effectually destroying the Railroad from Big Shanty to Castle Mauls—all the bridges from Marietta to Dalton have been destroyed.

We have the strongest fortification on Kenesaw Mountain.

Jackson holds Rome, Wheeler has possession of Resica.

From East Tennessee.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Official despatches from Gen. Breckinridge states that a portion of the enemy's cavalry after a slight resistance has been driven back from King's Point towards Rogersville; there is now no enemy this side of Jonesboro.

From the Mississippi.

OSYKA, Oct. 9.—Scott's cavalry met the enemy's advance from Bayou Sara on Wednesday, near Jackson, La., and after a severe fight withdrew. No casualties known, except on caission blown up and several men killed. Finding the enemy returning with overwhelming reinforcements, our forces evacuated Clinton, saving everything—falling back towards Liberty. On Thursday morning the Yankee cavalry entered Clinton. No particulars of what they did in Clinton or Woodville, except the capture of a few officers, including Col. Pinkney, commander of the post of Clinton, and some twenty or thirty soldiers at Williams' bridge.

On Thursday a raiding party 200 strong struck off from Macon. A body visited Greensboro', Tangipaho and Osyka on the Railroad, remaining a few hours in each place, searching the houses for Confederate soldiers and arms. At Greensboro' they pillaged the dwellings of every kind of property, leaving many families destitute. Capt Addison of Greensboro' was captured and compelled to drive his own carriage with his negro women inside as passengers, to Baton Rouge.

At Osyka the raiders demolished the telegraph apparatus. The Adjutant and Commissary of the post and 75 soldiers were carried off. Yesterday morning another Yankee force of over two thousand cavalry occupied Greensboro' and pillaged around indiscriminately. In the evening they encamped at Fairmount, five miles below.—They are reported to be accompanied by infantry. No tidings of them to day.

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 28th ult., by John H. Bullock, Esq., Mr. ROBERT H. READ, of Granville county, to Miss PATTIE A. PATTERSON, of Warrenton, N. C.

DIED,

At his residence in Franklin county, on the 1st instant, of congestion of the brain, OMEGA H. FOSTER, aged 22 years.

Killed in battle, near Petersburg, Sept 30th, 1864, 1st Lieut JOHN R. PEARSON, Co. F, 7th Regt N. C. T., of Salisbury, N. C., aged 18 years. He was the youngest son of the late Giles W. Pearson.

New Advertisements.

NEW ARRIVAL.

At Tucker Andrews & Co.

FINE Black Merinoes,
do do Muslins,
do do Italian Cloth.
Oct. 11, 1864. 11-d2t.

FOR SALE.

A SERVANT GIRL, 18 years old, a fair washer, ironer, and cook, sound and healthy. Having more of this class of servants than needed, will sell a bargain to get a good home for her.
d4t* W. H. CROW.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICER, 2D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, WINSTON, OCT. 7TH, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.
No. 18.

I. The Examining Board of this District having appointed the annexed times and places for the examination of the conscripts of the different counties of this district, Enrolling Officers are directed to assemble all parties between the ages of (17) seventeen and (50) fifty at their respective county seats at the appointed times for this purpose.

II. Persons whose exemptions are not acted by their physical condition, or who have been detailed for agricultural purposes, or on account of private or public necessity, are exempt from attendance on the days appointed. But persons who have been recommended or assigned to light duty in any and every department of the government are required to be present as well as others who have formerly been examined:

Kinston, Lenoir county, Thursday Oct. 20th, 1864.
Snow Hill, Green county, Saturday, October 22, 1864.
Greenville, Pitt county, Monday, October 24, 1864.
Tarboro', Edgecombe county, Wednesday and Thursday, October 26th and 27th, 1864.
Halifax, Halifax county, Friday and Saturday, October, 28th and 29th, 1864.
Wilson, Wilson county, Monday October 31st, 1864.

JNO. M LITTLE,
oct11 3taw-6t. Capt. and Ex Officer.
Wilmington Journal and Tarboro' Southerner copy 3 times.

STOLEN—$100 REWARD,

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J FOREMAN,
oct11d6t. Falkland, N. C.

OFFICIAL.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 49.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS will proceed at once to a rigid execution of General Orders No. 76 from the Adjt and Inspt Gen'l's Office, herewith published. The exceptions embraced in Paragraph I. are not construed to include producers detailed under bond for the supply of provisions to the Government. Bonds so given will be returned, if upon examination the parties are pronounced by the "select Board" at Camp Holmes, fit for the field.

II. In pursuance of Paragraph IV of said Genl Orders No. 76 and of Genl Orders No. 12 from the Lieut. General commanding, Enrolling Officers will see that all men recommended for light duty, and not yet assigned, report to Camp Holmes without delay.

III. Enrolling Officers will at once press the necessity for a thorough execution of this important order. No excuse will be admitted for any failure to carry it out to the letter, and within the shortest possible time. If additional force be required, Enrolling Officers will, by direction of the Lieut. General commanding, employ detachments from the Reserves, for the use of which, authority is hereby given.

By Order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, *Adjutant.*

Adjt. and Insp. General's Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.

I. ALL details heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs, or temporary exemptions by reason of pending applications for details, will be promptly assembled at the camps of instruction, and appropriately assigned among the armies for service; except that men detailed and now actually employed in manufacturing, providing, collecting and forwarding munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army and navy, or in work indispensable to military operations will be continued in their present employment until their details shall be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will, within the next twenty (20) days, forward to the Generals of Reserves, lists of all detailed men in their employment, in the several States, specially distinguishing and certifying those who are experts and those absolutely indispensable for the performance of the above mentioned Government work and business; and all detailed employees not so certified within the prescribed period, will, upon the expiration thereof, be forthwith assigned to the army.

III. All persons called out by this Order, who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select medical boards, after their arrival at the camps of instruction.

IV. All men found for light duty, who are unassigned, will at once report to the camps of instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active forces.

By order. S. COOPER,
oct 11 d3t Adj't and Ins'r Gen.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Goldsboro' State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Bulletin, Asheville News, Iredell Express and Wadesboro' Argus copy 3 times.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

LODGED

AT the Charleston Work House, as a runaway, JAMES LEWIS, a mustee, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height. James says he belongs to Hiram Brinson, at Raleigh, N. C., formerly of Newbern, N. C.
oct 10 d3t W. WITHERS, M. W. H.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,

WILL sell on WEDNESDAY next, October 12th at 10 o'clock:

7 Hogsheads Tobacco, a No. 1 article in the leaf,
6 Kegs pure White Lead,
2 Sewing Machines,
6 Barrels Soft Soap,
A lot of Clothing consisting of Ladies Silk Dresses and Underclothing,
Men's Coats, Pants, Draws and Shirts,
1 Negro Boy 21 years old, a good Shoe Maker,
Sundry and divers things too tedious to mention.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 10-d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants

Piano! Piano!!

WE HAVE ON CONSIGNMENT ANOTHER PIANO.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
oct 10-d3t Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

Strayed

FROM the Government Stables, in Weldon, N. C., on Tuesday, the 4th of October, SIX MULES, branded "C. S." As they were sent from Greensboro', N. C., by the country roads, they are probably making their way back to Greensboro'. A liberal reward will be paid for their apprehension, or any information that will lead to their recovery, on application to
J. M. POWELL, Capt. & A. Q. M.,
oct 8-d4t* Weldon, N. C.

Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE RATES OF BOARD, &c., when paid in PROVISIONS AT OLD PRICES, are as follows, viz:

Per Day	$1 50
Single Meal	50
" Lodging	50
" Horse-feed	50
" Omnibus Fare	25

This notice is given in answer to inquiries on this subject. W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
oct 7 d3t* Proprietor.

For Rent,

A VERY desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE in Everettsville, with all necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on 15th October.
WM. H. CROW,
sep 24 cod2w* Raleigh, N. C.

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the recovery of a large BAY MARE, with black mane and switch tail, which was stolen from my Fish Dam plantation on Thursday night last. She had no white marks, and is believed to be in foal, and is about 15 years old.

GEO. W. MORDECAI.
Raleigh, Oct. 7th, 1864-3taw3w

Lost,

YESTERDAY afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, a small BADGE or BREAST-PIN, with the motto—Dix Mihi Veritas and the initials P. F. C. inscribed on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded, on leaving it at the
oct 8-d1t EXPRESS OFFICE.

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES OF LAND

For Sale,

SITUATED twelve miles from Concord depot, in Stanly county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and tobacco, which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c.—Nearly all the land is level. Apply to

Dr. W. R. MILLER,
oct 7-d10t RALEIGH, N. C.